

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/34d.
On Demand 34/15/16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.73.

October 23, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 64 47

October 23, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 73 70

8080. 日九十月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.

三拜禮 號三十月十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY REPLIES TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PROTEST AGAINST ABLEGATIONS OF INPUMANITY.

MORE QUIBBLING CONCERNING NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

London, October 21.

A German official wireless message states:—Germany's Reply to President Wilson is as follows:—

"In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of occupied territories, the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure in this evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers, and the actual standard of power of both sides in the field must form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing that standard. The German Government suggests to the President that the opportunity should be arranged for fixing the details. It trusts the President will approve of no demand irreconcilable with the honour of the German people and with the opening of the way to a peace of justice.

"The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thus against the German people. For covering a retreat, destruction will always be necessary and is, in so far as permitted by International Law. German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur despite these instructions, the guilty are punished. The German Government further denies that the Navy, in sinking ships, ever purposely destroyed life-boats with passengers. The Government proposes, regarding all these charges, that the facts be cleared up by Neutral Commissioners.

"In order to avoid anything hampering the work of peace, the German Government has despatched orders to all submarine Commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for mechanical reasons, being able to guarantee that the orders reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

(Part of message missing.)

After stating that a new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the principle of representation, the Reply proceeds:—

"The responsibility of the Chancellor and the Empire to representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a Bill to alter the Constitution of the Empire in order to require consent by representation of the people for decisions of war and peace. The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance. The President's question as to with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing is therefore answered in a clear and unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice emanates from a Government which is free from any arbitrary or irresponsible influences and is supported by the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people."

The Note is signed by Dr. Solf and dated Berlin, October 20.

Peace Demonstrations at Berlin.

Lyons, October 21.

A French wireless message states:—On Saturday working people and also large numbers of the middle class made demonstrations in favour of peace before the Reichstag.

THE WESTERN FRONT SUCCESSES.

Latest Progress of the Allies.

Lyons, October 21.

A French wireless message states:—French and Belgian troops have reached the Zeebrugge Canal and the Lys along its whole course between the Dutch frontier and Bruges.

The British line has been carried from the outskirts of Tournai to the borders of Denain. The British hold the line of the Sambre up to Escaupres.

Between Le Cateau and the Oise the French have made a large forward movement beyond Wassigny and the road from Landreocles and Guise.

To the east of Veysers there has been very fierce fighting. The French and American troops made important progress and compelled the enemy to withdraw his front to the north of Grandpre. The French have taken up new positions on the right bank of the Aisne.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mrs. Besant and the Draft Report.

London, October 20 (delayed).

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked whether Mrs. Besant's statement was correct that she was permitted to see and discuss the early draft of the Report of the Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. Montagu.

Lord Islington replied that the Hon. Mr. Montagu did not afford Mrs. Besant an opportunity of seeing the draft.

Lord Islington, replying to Lord Sydenham, said that owing to a misunderstanding two thousand copies of the Rowlett Report intended for England were not dispatched till October 9. The Report was consequently being reprinted in England and would be ready in a few days.

It was hoped that notice would be taken of this lapse of

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy's Line in Flanders.

London, Oct. 21.

The latest reliable news is evidence which seems to show that the enemy will try to hold the line of "Deviation" Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Lys at Poperinghe, the Scheldt, Forest-de-Baumes and the Hending line. The British Second Army has reached the Scheldt north-west of Tournai and is approaching Forest-de-Baumes. The French have captured a bridge-head over "Deviation" Canal at Nivelle and one over the Lys at Gramme.

British Continue Advance.

London, Oct. 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—In local operations we cleared up certain points where the enemy was still resisting in the evening and a counter-attack from the direction of Romeries was beaten off with heavy loss. Our advanced troops northward of Denin continue to advance in contact with the enemy and are nearing St. Amand and the line of the Scheldt northward of Tournai.

Former Operations Revisited.

London, Oct. 21.

A despatch from Sir Douglas Haig, dated July 29, covering the operations since the first week of December last has been published.

Chief interest lies in his account of the German offensive of March 21. He begins by emphasising that the difficulties created by the transition from the offensive to the defensive policy, necessitated by the collapse of Russia, were accentuated by the reorganisation of the British divisions from a thirteen battalion to a ten battalion basis and by the extension of the British front to Baris. Meanwhile the large reserves which the enemy were able to create by transferring numerous divisions from the east enabled him to carry out extensive training with units completed to establishment. The Intelligence Department on March 19 reported that the enemy would probably attack on the Arras-St. Quentin front on March 20 or 21. The British dispositions to meet the expected offensive were as complete as the time and troops available could make them. General Gough's Fifth Army then held a 42 mile front from just south of Baris to Gouzeaucourt. The number of divisions in the line only allowed an average of one division to 6,750 yards of front. General Byng's Third Army held a 27 mile front from north of Gouzeaucourt to south of Gavrelle, the average length of front held by each division being about 4,700 yards. Altogether at least 64 German divisions participated in the operations of 21st March, a number considerably exceeding the total forces composing the entire British army in France. The total British force on the original battle-front on the morning of 21st March was 29 infantry divisions and three cavalry divisions, of whom nineteen infantry divisions were in line.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DYNASTIC UNION.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.

A message from Budapest says: The Emperor will shortly announce the complete economic independence of Hungary, which will have its own army, diplomatic service, etcetera. Dynastic union with Austria will continue.

SOLDIER'S FREE WILL.

Problem of Deportee who Came Back with Regiment.

A problem, which raises the question of a soldier's free will, has been raised by the case of two brothers, Harry and Sam Beham, who were deported from this country in 1916, and returned as soldiers in a Canadian regiment.

They were both charged with disobeying the deportation order, and both pleaded that they had been placed on the horns of a dilemma. After deportation they enlisted in a Canadian regiment and when their regiment was ordered to Europe they had to return with it. If they had refused they would have got into trouble with the military authorities for disobeying orders.

"We had no choice in the matter; we were brought back to this country against our free will," was their plea.

Recently Sam Beham was sentenced to three months' hard labour and ordered to be again deported.

A week later his brother Harry, who was previously remanded, was again charged at Bow-street with having been found in England while a deportation order was in force against him.

Detective Jane, Scotland Yard, said a deportation order had been made against Harry Beham in October 1916, but he was found in this country in 1917 and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. A further deportation order was made against him.

Beham, who pleaded not guilty, was committed for trial, but John Dickinson, the magistrate, said the point to be decided was

RESOURCES OF AMERICA.

What Our Ally is Doing.

The great efforts of the United States in the war are set out in a signed statement made by the nine U.S. Congressmen now on a visit to England.

The resources of the States in men, ships, and munitions are as follows:—
28,000,000 men of military age.
1,300,000 trained soldiers in France.

1,500,000 in training in America.
10,000 men cross to France daily.

5,000 machine guns and 54,000 rifles produced every week.

280,000 shells produced daily.
1,000,000 hand grenades supplied weekly.

25,000 aeroplanes in course of construction.
100,000 trained aviators.
500 battleplanes in Europe.

500,000 tons of shipping produced monthly.

It is especially in new weapons on warfare that the U.S. forces are well trained and supplied. More than 150 different implements of trench warfare have been invented and perfected in America to aid in defeating Prussian militarism. Both in the use of flame-throwers and poison and burning gases the United States has made great progress, and new implements and gases with which American troops are supplied will make the military leaders of Germany regret that they ever introduced such barbarous methods of warfare.

U.S. troops are specially protected against gas by means which the German troops cannot possess, because the process of introducing gas is not

FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

America's Place in Commerce.

Events at present are rapidly tending towards a complete diversion of the principal trade of the world from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In ancient times it is hardly too much to say that the Mediterranean was the centre of all international trade, and it continued so until the discovery of the route round the Cape and of America. Since then the Atlantic has been the centre of the world's trade, and those who attained superiority in the Atlantic also attained it elsewhere. Comparatively few centuries have passed since the Mediterranean lost its supremacy; and yet we venture to think that the supremacy of the Atlantic is rapidly passing away, and before very long will be acquired by the Pacific. Several years ago the present writer, in company with an American, one of the ablest men he has ever known, visited the Golden Gate. The writer was wrapt in admiration of the scene before him, when his friend suddenly said in an emphatic tone, "This is the future of America," pointing at the same time across the Pacific.

The scope has recently been recalled to the mind of the writer and strengthens his conviction that we are about to see a revolution which will surpass most of those that now rank among the greatest. On the east the Pacific Ocean washes the western coast of the United States, which, since the purchase of Alaska, now runs from the extreme north of the continent down to the Gulf of Mexico. It also washes the western shore of Canada, which is about the same size as the United States and manifestly has a brilliant future before it. The population of the States alone already exceeds 100 millions; and unless something altogether unexpected happens, the population will double in two or three generations. Probably by the time that the second century of the independence of the United States is reached, the population of that great republic will be at least 200 millions. Moreover, the United States reaches from the south of Canada down to the Gulf of Mexico on its eastern or Atlantic side, so that the United States faces in one direction some of the most important parts of Asia, and in the other looks across the Atlantic to Europe.

The Panama Canal. Recently the United States has constructed, at its own cost, the Panama Canal, and is resolved to keep it thoroughly navigable. Therefore, the United States looks on one side to Asia, on another to Europe, and it has a waterway entirely its own to convey by shipping every kind of goods, from Europe to Asia, and vice versa. Finally, the American continent produces everything that the heart of man desires—food, the metals, and all the materials necessary in peace or in war. It is a half-way house between Europe and Asia, as has just been pointed out, and it has a population that is growing with almost fabulous rapidity. It throws its ports open to the discontented of every other clime, and it gives to such immigrants as it welcomes an early admittance to all the rights of citizenship. It will be little less than a miracle if the United States does not grow in the present century even more rapidly than it grew last century; and, consequently, if it does not assume a position superior in both peace and war to that of any other country.

Now let us cross the Pacific and see what is to be found on its Asiatic border. Evidently, we have the extreme eastern portion of what used to be called the other side of the world.

"OUR DAY" PROGRAMME.

To be on Sale To-morrow.

We have received from the Publicity Committee of the "Our Day" arrangements a very neat programme giving full particulars of everything which will take place to-morrow. The little book is very tastefully got up and is just the thing one will wish to keep by one as a reminder of the 1918 "Our Day." It is of a very handy pocket size, so that one can carry it conveniently about and refer readily to it, and congratulations are due to the Committee for their pains in giving such a wealth of valuable detail and also to the South China Morning Post Co. for the excellent manner in which the book has been printed and lithographed.

It only remains to mention that the programmes will be sold by the Boy Scouts in Hongkong and Kowloon to-morrow, and everyone should avail themselves of the opportunity to possess themselves of a copy.

Man's Land. Of course, it will be snatched from its present state of dissolution and will again assume a most important place in the world's trade. It is rich in every kind of product. And it is destined to carry on a large trade across the Pacific. Then, skirting the Asiatic continent, lies that long series of islands which was the birthplace of Japan, but which Japan has now outgrown and to which she has added a considerable domain in China and Korea. Farther south is the vast republic of China. There is a confusing disagreement of authorities as to the actual population of China, some putting it as low as 250 millions, while others put it as high as 430 millions. The truth probably is somewhere between those two extremes. But take the actual population at any figure you like, from 250 to 430 millions it is an immense aggregate of human beings, who are easily governed, exceedingly industrious, and well skilled in the art of the merchant. China is one of the greatest communities in the whole world. And she needs only a competent leader to play a most important part.

Japan's Interests. Japan, quite naturally, claims, because of her neighbourhood, because of her near kinship with China, and because she derived her civilisation from that country, the right to watch over and protect the interests of China. Suppose she make good her claim, she will have connection with a country which will give her a population of, at all events, considerably over 300 millions—possibly not far short of 500 millions—and everybody who is acquainted with the extraordinary progress made by Japan since she threw open her ports to the rest of the world must be convinced that a great future lies before the island empire. Let us confine ourselves for the moment, however, to the American continent, and particularly to the United States. It still has an immense tract of land open for settlement. The agricultural population is still very small. A great population will grow up, and the opportunities of the United States are almost beyond computation. On one side, it is in the closest communication with Europe; on the other, with Asia. It is certain to conduct an immense trade with both. And, remembering the skill of its people both upon land and upon sea, it will be odd if it does not prove to be the intermediary between the extreme east and the extreme west of the

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

The silver market is quiet.

AN ALPHABET OF SOUND.

Machine That Gives The Blind Sight.

An instrument, called the Optophone, has been invented by Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe to enable blind people to read ordinary print by the transmission of the letter values into sound. It owes its existence, indirectly, to the fact that one day about 45 years ago, an unsatisfactory feature was noticed in the working of the Transatlantic cable station at Valentia, off the coast of Ireland. The trouble was found to lie in the silencing used at the station, and this led to the discovery that silencing responds in a certain way when exposed to light.

Working from this fact Dr. Fournier d'Albe has produced his Optophone. The method employed is to throw intermittent light of five different "frequencies" on the type of an ordinary book or newspaper. The book lies face downwards over the instrument. The reflected light is received on a silencing tablet, which transmits to a telephone a set of sounds corresponding to the varying shapes of the letters.

A Daily Chronicle representative witnessed an interesting experiment at the British Scientific Products Exhibition, at King's College, recently. A blind girl, Miss Mary Jameson, who has acquired this new alphabet of sound, submitted to a test, and read a portion of Dante's "Inferno."

In conversation Miss Jameson mentioned that it had taken her 90 hours to familiarise herself with the series of tiny sounds, almost like the dots and dashes of the Morse system, into which the alphabet of ordinary people has been translated. During the test the rate of reading was about one word a minute. But Miss Jameson said she was able to read the sounds more quickly when her attention is not diverted by the presence of a number of listening people and the rate is increased with each attempt.

Chinese Lady Doctor's Appointment.

Miss Martha Hunter Hoang, a Chinese woman doctor, has just been elected house surgeon at the Alexandra Hospital for Children, Dyke-road, Brighton. Mrs. Hoang, who is L.R.C.P., L.R.O.S., Edinburgh, and L.E.F.P.S., Glasgow, has been in England about seven years, and took her diploma in 1916. She has a brother in the British Army.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus at Kowloon. 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Our Day."—Sale of Bibles in the morning, Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley at 2 p.m. Entertainment at the Grand Theatre at 8 p.m. and at the Grand Theatre at 10 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
"The Machine you will eventually buy."
HORNSBY-STOCKPORT
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.
AGENTS FOR:
THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE.
TANSEY'S MACHINE TOOLS. FRANCIS WEBSTER & SON.
CAVENDISH, TRINITY, EN.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. LIDGERWOOD, HARRIS & CO.
All kinds of Machinery and Engineering Supplies. Hasting, England, File Drivers, etc.
DOUGLAS & GRANT. SUTHERLAND, HARTMAN AND RANTJEN'S
The Mills and Steam Engines. COMPOSITION CO. LTD. OF LONDON.
AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS. THE "REC. HAND" BRAND.
Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive. Paints.
Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

Malthoid Roofing
SOLE AGENTS—
BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE MANILA ROPE
1 STRAND 1/4 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3/8 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE.
2 STRAND 1/2 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE. 5 STRAND 1/2 to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL SIRDIR
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK MACCREGOR & CO.
No. 15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.
Mr. J. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
Mr. I. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA
8 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.
SINCON & CO.,
(Established 1880)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

KODAK PHOTO GOODS
CAMERAS & FILMS
JUST ARRIVED.
MEE CHEUNG
"PHOTOGRAPHER"
101, Cross Street, Telephone 1015.
Store Opposite City Hall.

NOTICES.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 575 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1918.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

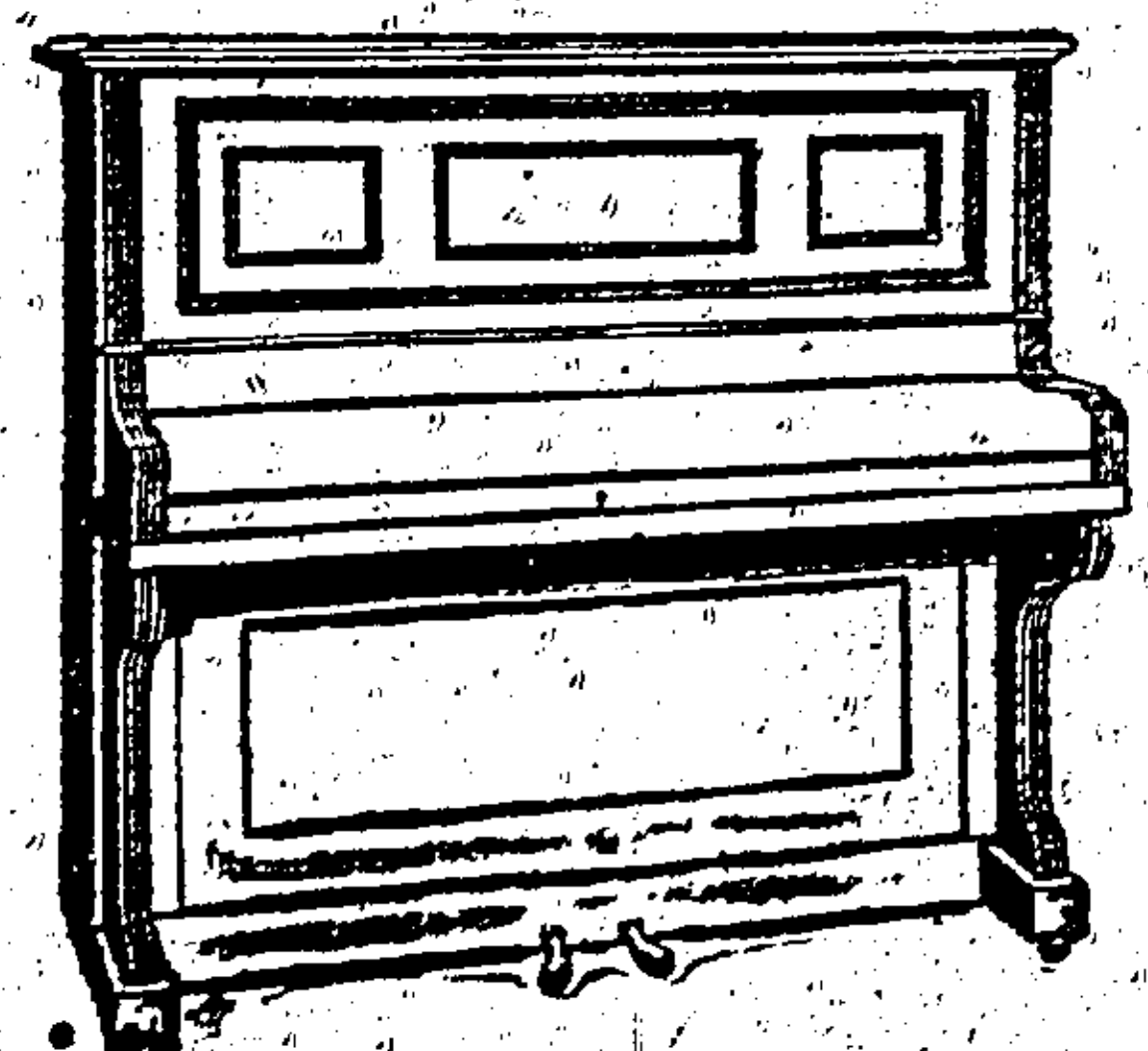
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 372. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WICKELL, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

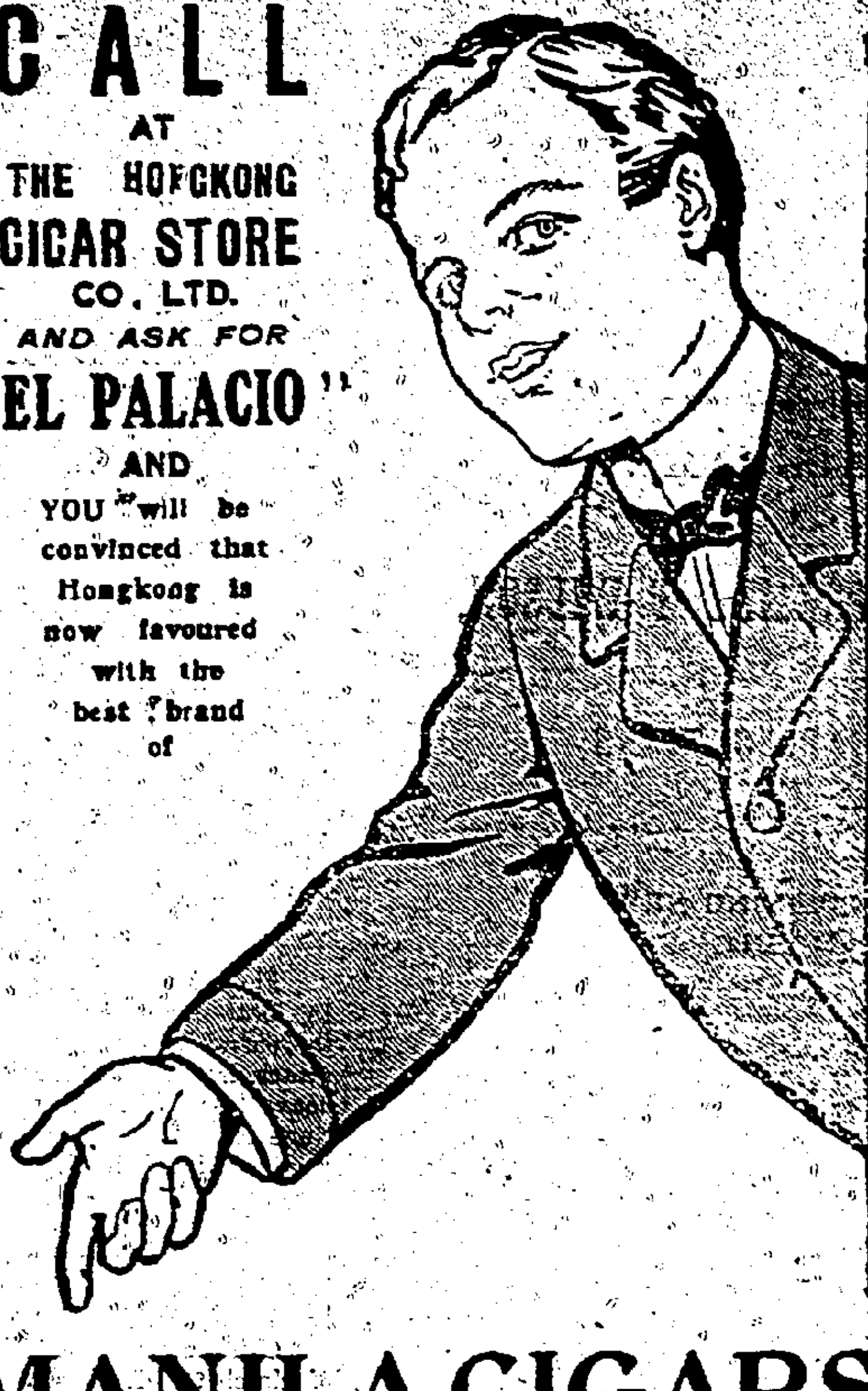
PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.
Corner of Raiphong and Hankow Roads.
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up to date in every respect and under English Management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
"RAIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS."
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

NOTICES.
YARDLEY'S FINE OATMEAL SOAP
For the COMPLEXION. The purest and finest of Soaps, scientifically combined with an Oatmeal specially treated for the extraction of its bland, soothing, superfatting qualities.
For the NURSERY. A perfect Nursery Soap, as delicate as it is clean, its use enables baby to start life with a healthy and beautiful skin and to maintain its beauty through Youth to Age.
PRICES: 1s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.
COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

BRINSMEAD PIANO
ALL BRITISH MADE.

NOTICES.

GALL
AT
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO. LTD.
AND ASK FOR
"EL PALACIO"
AND
YOU will be convinced that Hongkong is now favoured with the best brand of
MANILA CIGARS.



G. R.
Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.
(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and suburbs, it contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; also PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom. Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers seeking BRITISH AGENCIES can now be printed under each trade in which they are interested at a cost of £1 for each trade heading. Larger advertisements from £3 to £12. A copy of the directory will be sent by post on receipt of postal order for £1 10 0.
THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
3, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

FOR

R. M.
BRANDY
APPLY TO
THORESEN & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MANNER:
&
BACKHOUSE LTD.
Canton.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. K. 226.
PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.
C. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
15, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Vienna Horse Stealing.
Horse-stealing Vienna has increased to such an extent that several firms have been forced to give up business. A pair of good van-horses is now worth \$1,000 to \$1,250. Some firms have lost as many as a dozen horses, as well as vans, and thefts are almost always occurring in the streets. The stolen horses are usually sold to the slaughtering authorities. An order was recently published forbidding the publication of the market prices of horses for slaughter, but when the last reports were issued these were selling at \$200 to \$300 each.
Enemy Aliens in Scotland.
The Scottish Advisory Committee on Aliens announce that they have now re-examined the cases of all enemy aliens residing in Scotland. It is understood that out of a total of 324 male and 287 female enemy aliens in Scotland, the internment or repatriation of about 60 men and the repatriation of about the same number of women have been recommended by the Committee. The Scottish Office has already acted on the recommendations for internment and has issued the necessary instructions to the police. The arrangements for repatriation will take a little longer.

Fishing in Palestine.
A former Fleet Street worker with the Palestine forces writes: "At present our bivouac is on the coast of the Mediterranean. The native fishermen round here, if not up to date, and his charges are the last word in profiteering. 'I was more interested in his methods of fishing. He wades close in shore about waist-deep until he strikes a shoal. Then he lights the fuse of a dynamite cartridge, pops it in the water, and he and his assistant gather up the stunned fish as they rise to the surface. Then he proceeds to retail his catch at very stiff rates—2s. being presently demanded for a couple of small fishes."

New Anglo-American Entente.
The visit of Sir James Mackenzie, Sir Arthur Lano and Colonel Herbert Bruce as representatives of British medicine at the Annual Congress of the American Medical Association in Chicago evoked a response in American medical circles so spontaneous and enthusiastic that it is likely to lay the foundations of a real entente between scientific men in both countries. The members of the mission addressed large public meetings in Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and also in Toronto. The American recruiting authorities took advantage of these meetings, and the mission was accompanied by two or three officials specially detailed to induce medical men to join the Army.

Pensions for Teachers.
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Education Minister, announces that the School Teachers' Superannuation Bill which he is to introduce will bring within our system of State pensions on a non-contributory basis the certificated, the uncertificated and the teachers of special subjects in elementary schools, and the teachers in all other schools aided by the Board of Education, including those training colleges which are not departments of universities. The benefits will consist of annuities together with lump sums for those who retire at sixty or later, after thirty years' service, and for those who retire disabled after ten years' service, and of gratuities payable on the death of a teacher in service after five years of service. These benefits will be based on the average salary which the teacher receives during the last five years of his service, the annuities being reckoned at one-eighth of such average salary for each year of service, and the lump sums at one-thirtieth for each year of service. No difference will be made between the sexes, except that in order to provide for women teachers leaving the profession to be married, and relinquishing returning to it, provision is made for the substitution of five years' service for three years' service in the case of women.

GENERAL NEWS.

Consul's Suicide after Shooting a Chamber Maid.
F. Senor Garcia Carrasco, the Consul in Marseilles for Uruguay while loading a revolver accidentally shot and killed a chamber maid. Overcome with remorse, he then shot himself.

Filipinos in Paris.
A group of Filipinos, in American khaki, enlisted a Tailor's Gardens festival, says a Paris correspondent, with an acrobatic display in the trees, swinging from branch to branch with an abandon that startled many of the onlookers.

Lichnowsky's Punishment.
It is officially reported from Berlin that the Prussian House of Lords on July 12 decided to exclude Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador in London. The Home Minister has now informed the President of the House of Lords that the Kaiser has accepted this decision.

Killed by Lightening on Alps.
Two Swiss mountaineers were recently found dead on the summit of the Sceroc-a-Bernina. They had apparently been struck by lightning while in the act of pitching camp. It being impossible to bring the bodies down they were buried in the ice on the northern slope of the summit at a height of 12,795 ft.

International Sport in Paris.
An international athletic meeting was held recently by the French Sporting Society, to celebrate the opening of the Bergey Stadium, in the new sports park at the Buttes Chaumont. Among the 200 competitors who took part were Flight Sub Lieut. Boyau, the famous boxer Carpentier, and a number of American champions.

The King in U-Boat Chaser.
The King, while on his visit to France, made a special trip in one of the coastal motor-boats—known briefly as the O.M.B.—which are now playing a prominent part among the barriers of the U-boats. The O.M.B.'s are British built craft designed by Sir John Thornycroft, who built the first torpedo boat for the British Navy in the early seventies.

Defied by Wurtembergers.
The Wurtemberg Government has decided, contrary to the orders of the superior authorities in Berlin, to increase the meat ration in Stuttgart for the next few weeks from 7 lbs. to 8½ lbs., as in Berlin, to satisfy the demands of the irritated population. Bavarian journals demand that the Munich Government should also act independently of Berlin orders, the situation in Bavaria being insupportable.

Canada's 59,000,000 Shells.
The Imperial Munitions Board announces that the total production of shells in Canada to the end of May last was 59,390,000 valued at \$132,880,000. Four hundred and fifty Canadian factories are engaged in the manufacture of munitions. United States contracts for machinery for 11,000,000 shells and the manufacture of 13,000,000 forgings were placed in Canada. Renter, Zepp, Chief's Humber Knowledge.

Captain Sir Peter's Knowledge.
Captain Sir Peter, the commander of the Zippell brought down in the North Sea says the Hull Daily News, is a former frequent visitor to the port. He was the master of the steamer Albatross, which, with the Adler, Moewe, and Falke, maintained a regular service between Bremen and Hull. One vessel encountered in clearing the Humber just before the outbreak of war. As master of a regular trader to Hull, Captain Sir Peter would have an intimate knowledge of the Humber and its approaches.

A Will on Scraps of Paper.
Captain H. John Alfred Vyvyan St. George Harmsworth, M.C., of the Irish Guards, eldest son of Lord Rothermere, of Rothermere, Bedfordshire, who died from wounds in 1914, left estate valued at £48,457. He gave £1,000 to the Guardsmen disabled in the war, £1,000 to the executor for the education of sons whose fathers have been killed in the war, £1,000 to help men disabled in the war. Captain Harmsworth's will was made on scraps of paper, partly in pencil and partly in ink.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 78, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2867. 24, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICES.

G. R.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION
No. S. 275.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1918, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers Spirits Wines etc; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals; Drugs; Surgical Instruments, and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1918.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH
ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Company
adjourned on 28th June last, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 1st November, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE MATHESON
& CO. LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

DANCING.

DANCING.—MRS. HARRIS WALKER has resumed her Dancing Classes for children at the Naval Theatre; TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 4.15 P.M.

"OUR DAY"

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M.

MASSAGE HALL
4 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
(DUDDILL STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED BY THEIR OWN HANDS
BY DISINFECTED.



Thinking of Blighty.

Do you ever think of Blighty and all the suffering that this war has brought? If you do you will buy

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in Central District Apply to: Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to:—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

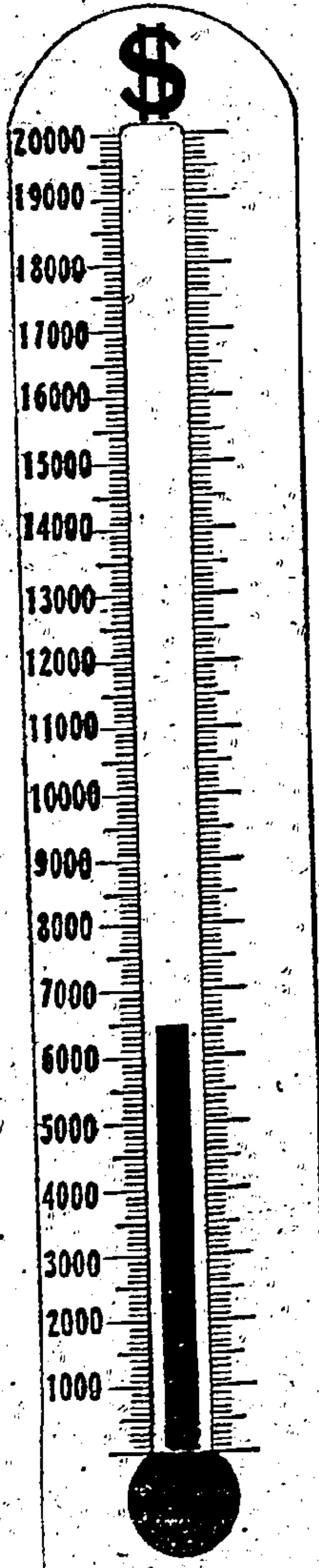
A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

REMINGTON, MONARCH
AND SMITH PREMIER
TYPEWRITERS

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

LADY MAY'S
ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May's Rose Fund, and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amount received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY" will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose. Subscriptions should be addressed LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND, Government House, Hongkong.

SAFES.

We can offer you
very good value
in the

MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from
\$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe
for your home is a
very good investment.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department.
Telephone 27.

NOTICE

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Manager of the local Agency for Hongkong, Canton and Macao of the above Company, as from 1st October, 1918, in succession to Mr. Lafferts Knox, resigned.

B.W. TAPE
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



LADIES' DEPT.

MODERATE PRICES IN

ALL WOOL AND SILK.

GOLF COATS

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS

NOW ON SHOW.

"GOLD SEAL"
CONGOLEUM
FLOOR COVERING
AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof. Sanitary.
Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear
print & kiloware under
equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to
THE
PACIFIC TRADING CO.
84, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone 2312.
Sole Agents for South China.

JUST ARRIVED.

Special Consignment of

WATTLE
BLOSSOM
HONEY.

Superior in quality and flavour to any other honey in the market.
Expressly prepared for table use.
Sold only in 1 lb. bottles at 75 cents each.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Tel. 16.

BRITISH MADE FILTERS
AND
HOT WATER BOTTLES.

FILTERS: GLASS, \$6.50 & \$7.50
FARTHERWARE \$10.00 \$13.50 & \$17.50
WATER BOTTLES. Two, Three, Four & Six Pints.
\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

THE PHARMACY

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES.

4% FRENCH GOVERN-
MENT LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%
Bearing interest from the 16th
October, 1918.

Subscription list will be opened
on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed
on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on applica-
tion to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
5, Chater Road.
M. ROUET de JOURNEL
Manager.

NOTICES.

4% FRENCH GOVERN-
MENT LOAN 1918.

Price of issue Frs. 70.80

Bearing interest from the
16th October 1918 payable
quarterly.

Free of Taxes.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be closed
on the 20th November, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National
Defence" bought before October
29th are accepted in payment.
Application will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Princess Building, Chater Road,
where full particulars may be
obtained.

A SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

WAY is it more advant-
ageous to insure
Motor Cars or Cycles

against accidents with
the MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE CO., LTD.?

BECAUSE their poli-
cies offer

advantages which are
unobtainable elsewhere.

For rates & information apply to
UNION TRADING CO.
General Agents.

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR,
WELL MATURED, MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 8th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

We see that the Reply of President Wilson to the Austro-Hungarian request for an armistice has been described as the death-blow to the Dual Monarchy, the circumstance which has given rise to such a use of words being the intimation in the Reply that the Czech-Slovaks must be given the right to decide their own destinies. But it would seem that it scarcely needs any outside influence to shatter the ties binding Austria and Hungary together, for the Hungarians themselves have very plainly indicated that they do not desire the continuation of the union. The King of Hungary declares that "Hungary must be completely independent," and we have Count Karolyi also asserting that the public "demands" the severing of the bonds holding the two Monarchies together. Here we have one of the first-fruits of the supremacy in arms which the Allies have achieved, and we do not doubt that the Hungarians are at heart thoroughly glad that the irksome union is soon to become a thing of the past.

Aside from the specific question of Austro-Hungarian dissolution, the recent utterances in the Hungarian Diet have an even deeper importance to the Allies, since they entirely justify the Entente's participation and reveal the utter hollowness and lying character of the oft-repeated enemy assertions that the Central Powers have been fighting a "defensive war." Count Karolyi's dramatic statements on this point deserve, as they will doubtless secure, world-wide circulation. He asserts that the Dual Monarchy's foreign policy was responsible for the war by the ultimatum on Serbia, adding that a former director of Krupp's had told him that Austrian diplomats had deliberated on the text of the ultimatum in the presence of the Kaiser, who then declared that he would show the world that he was not a puppet and would strike terror on the universe. Thus does the truth at last come to light, from enemy quarters, too. A further declaration by this candid statesman should be emphasized. It is that "the situation might have been saved in 1914 if Britain's proposal for a peaceable settlement had been accepted." In face of statements like these, what are we to say to the wilfully false remark contained in the Austro-Hungarian Note to President Wilson that the Monarchy "has waged war always and solely as a defensive war" and to Germany's prevarications along the same line? The Central Powers are convicted out of the mouths of their own spokesmen, for not only has this Hungarian Count told the truth on the matter, but Prince Liebowitzky has also had occasion to confess the facts by definitely saying that Germany willed the war.

From the very beginning the Allies have had no doubts as to the justice of their cause. They never wanted war; they strove their might and main to prevent it, Britain especially so. For more than four years they have done all they know to let the world see that their consciences were clear, but the lies and distorted statements served up by the enemy have taken a deal of combating. Now the cat is out of the bag. The enemy can no longer hide the facts; the more outspoken of his leaders have to admit that it is the Allies who have had to fight a "defensive war" against a group of nations bent on "striking terror on the universe." Count Karolyi says that Austria-Hungary might have concluded peace during the war times without number, but preferred to follow Germany. In other words, the Germans are the people who not only used Austria as a tool by which to begin the war but who have been the dominating factor in keeping the struggle going for so long. Germany's culpability is now absolutely and fully established. More than that, the Kaiser appears to the world in his true light as the man who, "showing the world that he was not a puppet," with full purpose and deliberate design brought about the terrible war which has for so long convulsed Europe. He is the arch-sinner. That fact must not be forgotten when the time for peace arrives.

"Our Day."

To-morrow Hongkong will have another opportunity of showing its practical sympathy with the magnificent work discharged by the British Red Cross. For many weeks past, a host of workers representative of all sections of the community has been busy in the preparatory details which such an event as "Our Day" necessarily involves, and to-morrow will see the culmination of their willing efforts. The arrangements made for the day are such as to reflect the highest credit on the organisers. The sale of roses, the Gymkhana and side shows, together with the big event in the Botanical Gardens at night constitute a programme which should satisfy everyone and which, most important of all, should draw a handsome financial response. No means will be overlooked for reaping in the dollar, and in emptying their pockets the members of the community will at one and the same time secure enjoyment for themselves and aid the best of war causes, that which ministers to the sick and the wounded. The news from the front now is the best we have been having for many a long month. No previous "Our Day" will have been celebrated under such happy conditions. So the public is expected to demonstrate the depth of its satisfaction and its admiration for our brave soldiers by the most liberal giving. If the war stopped to-morrow there would still be need for more Red Cross funds. Let Hongkong's tribute to the Allied armies be shown in a record contribution to be made.

A Deserved Tribute.

Reference to the Allied soldiers serves to call to mind the generous tribute just paid to the American armies by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. In a Special Order he says the U.S. troops have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order and have fought with the utmost dash and bravery. That that warm compliment is thoroughly deserved and is no mere sentimental back-patting we have been able to judge even from the reading of the cables telling of the magnificent work done by Uncle Sam's soldiers. Even as we write the Americans are fighting with the utmost determination in breaking through the enemy positions on a vital sector of the battlefield. And we all know how in recent times they have contributed to the wonderful series of successes won by Allied arms. We must not forget, either, that apart from actual fighting the steady inflow of American soldiers has enabled the British and French armies to reorganise and to concentrate at points where great victories have been won. When soldiers fight in a noble cause there is no limit to their powers. America entered the war because she realized that it was a battle of Right versus Might. The men of her armies are covering her with glory. It is right that their splendid work should receive praise from high quarters.

The Housing Problem.

The letters by "X.Y.Z." and the Rev. Mr. Copley Moyle show that the housing problem is still commanding deep public interest and concern. The former put forward some extremely sound suggestions which, if adopted, should materially help in removing the present crying grievances, and we should much like the occasion to arise for a close consideration of the scheme which he advocates. The calling of such a public meeting as he suggests is, however, hardly a matter for the Press to take in hand; rather should it be taken up by the unofficial members of the Council, who in regard to another matter of public concern some time ago convened a crowded gathering at the Theatre Royal. The newspapers do their part by keeping the issue before the public and opening their columns to expressions of opinion thereon. We agree with Mr. Moyle that the ideal solution would be to accommodate the European population on the Peak, but more and cheaper houses, as well as better means of communication, will need to be provided if that is to come about. Meanwhile we trust that the problem will continue to be kept to the fore until action is taken.

DAY-BY-DAY.

ACT UP! WELL YOUR PART! THERE ALL THE HONOUR LIES.—Popo.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the French capture of Douaumont fort and village, with 6,000 prisoners.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.15/16d.

The Colony's Health. During last week there were notified two fatal cases each of diphtheria and spotted fever (all Chinese), two non-fatal cases of enteric fever (one British and one Indian), and one fatal case of plague (Chinese). During yesterday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

Art Entertainers. Mr. Thers and Mesdames Saccor and Gordon are to appear at the Victoria Theatre at the 7 o'clock performance to-night and to-morrow. They will give their final display at the North Point gardens on Friday and Saturday and will leave on Monday for Singapore.

Mr. Wheeler Dryden. Mr. Wheeler Dryden is making his last appearance in Hongkong to-night at the Victoria Theatre. He leaves to-morrow by the s.s. Nanking for Shanghai and after a short season there he is to proceed via Japan to America for the purpose of visiting his half-brother, Mr. Charlie Chaplin.

No Water for Fowls. Two Chinese stall holders at the Central Market were summoned at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, by Mr. N. A. Johnson, Overseer of Markets, with not providing fresh water to live fowls at the Central Market. His Worship fined them \$20 each.

Unstamped Letters. A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with bringing letters to Hongkong from the s.s. Nam Hoi without paying the necessary postage. Inspector Watt, of the General Post Office, prosecuted. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20.

No Licences. A Chinese was summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, by Sanitary Inspector Taylor, with selling live fowls without a licence. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25. Several other Chinese were summoned for selling fresh pork without a licence. Defendants were fined \$25 in each case.

Typhoon Warning. The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8 p.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon crossing northern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W." The following telegram was received at 2 p.m. to-day:—"Typhoon in about 119 Degrees Long. E. and 19 Degrees Lat. N., inclining northward."

The s.s. Nanking.

The China Mail Steamship Company until yesterday could not have known it had so many friends in the Colony, but this was demonstrated in an ample manner as was shown by the fact that launches plied incessantly from Blake Pier to the s.s. Nanking carrying passengers of all nationalities eager to see this excellent vessel. Refreshments were provided and there was an orchestra playing delightful music. During the afternoon hundreds of visitors tramped over the ship and viewed with keen interest her splendid appointments.

A Sad Case.

When a Chinese, described as an idiot, appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, Inspector Angus stated that defendant was silly. He was arrested in Shaikwan after great trouble. When arrested, a ring and a \$5 bill were found clutched in his hand. In Court, defendant held that he had committed no crime and the Magistrate replied that he was not going to take away his \$5 bill. Mr. Wolfe ordered \$5 to be given to defendant out of the Poor Box, which, coupled with the \$5, would enable him to procure a passage back to his country. Defendant was led on of court gesticulating.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date:—Acknowledged to 12th September 1918. \$29,512.55 Since received:—

Mr. F. G. B. C.	\$20.00
Whampoa, Nub.	8.38
September	
Mr. O. L. Ellis, £110	89.00
"King's Kitty"	5.00
M.S.S. Sub. October	1.00
"A bet"	
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 15:—	
Oil Kings	\$34.00
A.R.L.	30.00
P.P.	20.60
O.E.H.P.W.A. \$15.00	30.00
H.O.S.G.A.P.F.O.J.	
F.G. H.F.C.	
W.A.D. P.D.S. at \$10.00	70.00
G.E.T.	6.00
G.E.S. F.A.W.	
S.W. H.M.W.	
R.T. J.M.H.	
B.S.N. N.S.M.	
J.V.R. C.B.B.	
H.H. S.G.N.	
G.P.L. A.S.	
O.P.H. G.S.A.	
E.R.P. R.S.	
L.N.L. A.C.D.	
P.T. K.C.C.L.	
F.C.H. A.G.G.	
at \$5.00	120.00
R.K. P.H.E. W.S.	
Wallaby H. F.B.	
J.E.G.G. A.O.L.	
at \$3.00	21.00
W.B.F.W.J. W.N.	
T.J.F. E.M.F.	
A.D.G. G.H.B.	
H.J.N. C.H.B.	
R.J.B. T.B.C.	
R.A.W. R.P.T.	
A.S.L. E.R.N.	
A.M. T.C.D. J.M.	
J.G. C.F.M.	
W.J.M. N.J.A.	
O.J.D. F.F.O.	
W.R. K.B.R.	
M.B. E.W.D.	
W.R.M. O.R.B.	
P.M.B. J.H.B.	
D.E. J.H.G.G.	
F.S.T. E.S. at \$2.00	74.00
E.M. E.L.S. H.F.C.	
G.M.L. at \$1.00	4.00
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, per Miss Denison, List No. 16:—	
Butterfield & Swire's	
Staf	52.00
Oil Kings	12.00
F.C.J. W.A.D. at \$10.00	20.00
C.O. (Sept. and Oct.) at \$5.00	10.00
W.S.	6.00
H.O.S.N.S.M. H.H.	
O.E.A.G.S. A.S.	
O.P.H. G.S.A.	
E.R.T. L.N.L.	
S.G.N. at \$5.00	55.00
A.S.L. E.K. Wallaby	
H. J.H.B. G.M.S.	
A.O.S. at \$3.00	18.00
R.P.T. F.R.N. A.M.	
T.C.D. J.M. J.G.	
C.F.M. W.J.M.	
N.J.A. O.J.D.	
F.F.O. D.R. M.B.	
W.R.M. O.R.B.	
P.M.H. T.O.N.	
J.H.O.G. E.G.S.	
H.M. at \$2.00	49.00
G.B.L. (Sept. & Oct.) at \$2.50	5.00
E.B. O.B. at \$2.50	5.00
E.L.S. G.M.L. at \$1.00	2.00

Expended to 12th September, 1918. \$29,181.38

Since expended:—150,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front. 2,500 Cigarettes for French soldiers and sailors passing through Hongkong

Balance ... \$29,702.41 \$558.52

W.A. DOWLEY, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, Hongkong, 22nd Oct., 1918.

Acknowledgements. 11525 Pie S.A. Kent.—On behalf of my tentmates and myself, I beg you to accept our heartfelt thanks for smokes recently received. They are more than welcome to us, and more especially in it a pleasure to know that, no matter how distant, all our countrymen think of the boys. I can assure you that your

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A Splendid Opening Program.

Last night Harmston's Circus opened its season at Kowloon, on a site conveniently near the Ferry. Despite counter-attractions, the huge marquee was filled to overflowing, and the unanimous verdict of those present was that the show is better than ever. For all-round excellence we have never seen a finer display of its kind in the Colony; indeed, some of the turns are quite on a par with the fare offered by the best types of circuses in Europe. There is ample variety, too, and the programme is so well arranged that there is something doing all the time, with no dreary intervals between the various items.

Perhaps the finest turn of all is that given by the Peking Acrobatic Troupe, every member of which is an adept at his work. The feats of strength which these acrobats perform, plus the wonderful dexterity displayed, are really astounding, and they require to be seen to be appreciated. Royalino as a contortionist must have few equals. From the manner in which he literally ties himself in knots one might imagine that he was a boneless man. He is also remarkably clever in balancing acts, as he showed by some very ticklish work on chairs and tables piled up very many feet high. Then, also, of the thrilling order, we have the trapeze and rope act by Miss J. Harmston and the flying trapeze work by this talented lady and the Martins Troupe. These are really marvellous mid-air achievements and they won the performers great applause. Miss M. Bell's wire-walking was very smartly done, especially her descent on a sliding wire from the top of the marquee. The double jockey act by W. Harmston and C. Bruce showed that these clever horsemen have little to learn in their particular line, while Miss M. Bell is also responsible for a very dainty equestrian turn. There are many other features, including a chair-hand-balancing act by Amst; juggling and hoop-rolling by O. Dalroy and C. Bruce; performing dogs and elephants in charge of O. Dalroy; a "Humpty Bumpety" act by Harry and Will; and performing tiger, bears and leopards with A. Deane in charge. No circus is complete without its clowns, and Orzy and Amst certainly create plenty of fun whenever they appear. They are really smart at the knock-about business.

In view of the excellence of last night's performance, there will doubtless be large attendances during the stay of the Circus here. This afternoon and on Saturday there are to be matinees at 4 o'clock, arranged specially for the benefit of children, who will be sure to enjoy a visit to the big tent.

kindness is appreciated to its full value. Wishing you the best of luck in this good work. Opl. H.J. Scull, "B" Coy. 4th Batta. M. Gun Corps. B.E.F. 19/5/18.—The gun team and myself wish to thank you for the cigarettes, which we can assure you, are always very acceptable. We wish your fund every success and trust your efforts will prove the means of sending further issues.

J. C. H. Hill, "B" Coy. 1/17th London Regt., B.E.F.—I beg to thank you, on behalf of the men of "B" Coy., for your very handsome gift of 10,000 cigarettes. Many is the time in the line, when there hasn't been a "faq" left, and the boys are wretched; on the other hand, as long as they have a smoke they can put up with all the hardships cheerfully. Again very many thanks and best wishes from "B" Coy. Oat. G. E. Deacon, Adjutant 13th (S) Bn. East Surrey Regt.—I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the cigarettes which you have forwarded to this Battalion. Needless to add, they were very much appreciated by the troops and formed a very welcome addition to their usual issues. Again thanking you and the members of your Fund for their kindness.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Arnold Bennett's versatility in being a novelist, dramatist and artist is shared by Mr. Mosley Roberts, who is all three and a rhymist to boot. Mr. H. G. Wells has a talent for caricature, so perhaps he may some day play the part of illustrator to his own or another's text. And perhaps, also, some enterprising owner of a gallery will one day bring together the pictorial efforts of such well-known people—unprofessional pictures by spare-time artists.

It's a wise tobaccoist who can supply all customers with matches nowadays. A shopkeeper near one of the railway termini at Home has hit upon a happy way out of the impasse. His ration of matches would not enable him to sell a box to 10 per cent. of the men who come in to buy tobacco and ask for matches. "I haven't a box to sell, but I can give you a few," says the tobaccoist, and he presents, gratis, a small handful—a sufficiency for immediate needs, and an insurance anyway against a matchless and smokeless railway journey.

Dr. Joseph Kidd, whose death at 94 was recently announced, had other claims to recollection than that of having attended Lord Beaconsfield. He was one of the first London doctors to advocate loose clothing, especially the soft collar. In his City practice—his house in Finsbury-circus was well known to many a hard-pressed banker and merchant—he insisted on his clients giving up stiff collars. "Look at mine," he would say, and, as one patient remarked, "You could have put a loaf of bread down between Dr. Kidd's neck and his collar!"

One of the American transports publishes a regular daily paper, three columns wide. It is called the *Hatchet*, a title suggested by the fact that the printing office is in the after-hatch of the vessel. It describes itself as "something more than a will-o'-the-wisp of the sea." It is "an institution of the broad highway between America and Europe—not the *Atlantic Monthly*, but the *Atlantic Daily*. A typical paragraph is the following:—

"A real estate exchange which has aroused lively interest in some circles is the transfer of a large tract of land, well tilled and farrowed, near Mount Kemmel, to the British and French Governments by the Government of Germany. The deal was closed last night. General Haig acted as broker for both parties. Some broking."

At the close of the war the issues of the *Hatchet* are to be bound in a volume, and the proceeds of its sale are to go to the widows and children of men lost at sea in the service of their country.

The hand grenade is quite an old weapon of war. The French used it as early as 1594, naming it after the pomegranate, because of its resemblance to the fruit. After a long period of disuse it made a reappearance during the siege of Port Arthur. Since then there have been many developments, and the grenade as used to-day is a very complicated and delicate mechanism. The Americans have paid particular attention to it—their Patents Office has considered no fewer than 300 designs. At the beginning of this war the Russians used crudely made grenades that cost little over a shilling apiece. But the casualty list of the Germans being nearly equal to the enemy's was not a popular weapon, and was soon dropped. The grenade used by the British is known as the "Mills" pattern. It is operated by a timing device set for five seconds. After being thrown it works in this way. A lever is automatically ejected, letting go the striking pin, which releases and fires the fuse. This burns for five seconds and ignites the detonator, which explodes the charge of powdered ammonia (24 ounces). The fragments of the grenade, numbering about sixty scatter in all directions, and are effective within a radius of 100 feet. The shell of the grenade is of cast iron, and is lacquered on the outside with a solution of gum, shells and methylated spirit to prevent rust.

"THE STUNTS."

A Happy Performance Last Night.

Mr. P. A. Roewrie and his happy band of "Stunts" could not have wished to have been a larger house than that at the Victoria Theatre last night. In fact, the theatre was so full that it would have been difficult to have found room for any more of the public. From the start the programme which "The Stunts" performed was a huge success and it went with such a merry swing right through to the end that it was with a feeling of regret that the audience left the building. It will have come as a surprise to many—especially the British population of the Colony—to learn that such talent exists among our Portuguese friends. Every member of the gay little band threw his or her best into their work and the only criticism which one can make is that the voices of some of the party were naturally not of sufficient volume to carry to every part of the house. Of the stage conduct of all, nothing but the highest praise can be given, there being none of that awkward abyness which characterises so many amateur productions.

"The Stunts" led off with that very amusing farce "My Lord in Li very" the theme of which is familiar to many but which never fails to stir up laughter. Without going into the story, suffice to say that Messrs. Alfred Ramsey, Harry Ramsey, Dick d'Almeida, Castro and Master Geo. R. savatar quitted themselves with great credit. This is especially true in the case of Mr. Harry Ramsey as the old footman and Mr. D. d'Almeida. The ladies taking part were Miss Elfrida Osmond, Miss Dorothy Ramsey and Miss Olga Demee. Miss Osmond setting a lead in a way which captivated her hearers and being well supported by the other two.

One would have been content with this fare but there was better to follow in the musical medley, the catchy opening chorus assuring a happy time through a large number of items. Miss Beatrice Castro, accompanied by Mr. Henry Remedios on the violin, sang "Lorraine" in an admirable manner and this item was followed by a capital song by Miss Phyllis d'Almeida. Castro and Mr. Alfred Castro which called forth much applause. As in "My Lord in Li very," Miss Elfrida Osmond was very prominent, her song "Hello Central; Give me No-Man's Land" being daintily sung. She is possessed of a very sweet and charming voice and her actions were everything that could be desired. The little dance by that talented trio, Miss Elfrida Osmond, Miss Dorothy Ramsey and Miss Phyllis d'Almeida, was very engaging. Mr. W. Guimaraes was heard to advantage in "Way Down South," Miss Dorothy Ramsey sang, and Mr. Remedios accompanied on the violin, the capital little number "God Send You Back to Me." Special mention must be made of Mr. Harry Ramsey, who, as the Joker, acquitted himself in an admirable manner. In addition to his rendition of songs on his own account, his quips and jests were always acceptable, interspersed, as they were, through the whole programme. Miss Olga Demee sang with grace, and other numbers were rendered by members of the party whose names have already been mentioned. Mr. Henry Remedios, who worked hard right through, contributed a violin solo which was loudly applauded.

From the start to the end the whole programme went happily and the members of "The Stunts" can rest content in the knowledge that they not only gave an immense amount of pleasure to a very large proportion of the Hongkong community, but that they have also helped considerably to swell the coffers of the Red Cross. The amount taken at this show will be utilised with the proceeds from the whole of the attractions of "Our Day." Among the many people present was the Hon. Mr. The Officer Commanding the Government.

GENERAL MANGIN & HIS BRITISH TROOPS.

What the French Said.

In the enthusiasm of the great French counter-attacks at the end of July, one was apt to overlook the fact that it was an affair of the Allies, and that the earlier successes paved the way for those later and greater ones, culminating in the fall of Sedan. As drifts of news came through, and the operations could be viewed in a clearer light, it was increasingly evident that the British troops played a big part, and that the French Command had indeed relied on them largely for the success of the scheme. I have called the counter-attack an affair of the Allies, because there fought side by side French, British, Australians, New Zealanders, Americans. But much of the work, and, accordingly, much of the French praise, fell to the Scottish troops.

From Arras and from Flanders the British troops came into the line, among them Scotchmen of a tired Division from Arras. Many of them had helped to save Arras in the critical days at the end of March 1918.

General Mangin placed great faith in these Scotchmen, and he was not disappointed. They were sent into the line as soon as they arrived. Their task was to capture Bazancourt, and the high ground beyond it which was the key to the plateau on the far side of the Oise. The Germans regarded the possession of Bazancourt as vital, and had determined to hold it at all costs. The Scotchmen swore to take it at all costs. The battle began. Twice the attack spent itself in vain against the German resistance. The third time they came on, all the traditions of their Regiment were at stake. In a magnificent rush they carried the positions. Bazancourt, key to Soissons, fell, and General Mangin did not forget. On the day of the evacuation of Soissons he sat down to write his now famous message to the Commander of the Scotch 15th Division.

The success of to-day was bought by the conduct and the sacrifices of the Scotch troops.

That was perhaps the most brilliant exploit of the fighting of those days of success. Day by day there was the most intimate collaboration between the Allies. A French and a British Staff worked at the same farm-house, side by side. French artillery and aeroplanes supported British infantry. French tanks helped the British in the capture of Merieux. On one occasion, seeing that the British could not get their guns up in time for an attack, American artillery volunteered to stay in the line. Out of things like this a great comradeship is being built.

From every French Commander came praise of the British troops. In an Order of the Day, General Berthelot, commanding the 5th Army, said:—

"Thanks to the courage and heroism, and the proverbial tenacity of the British, the repeated efforts of the gallant Army Corps have not been in vain."

And again:—
"Marlaux, Chateau, Montagne de Bligny, these famous names shall be inscribed in letters of gold in the annals of your regiments."

Your French comrades will remember with emotion your brilliance and courage, and your perfect comradeship."

M. Andre Tadeq, writing in the *Journal* of General Mangin's praise of the British, said:—"No friend has warmer words of praise for a friend, no soldier, however frank he be, has warmer words of admiration for a soldier."

The *Petit Parisien* records an impression of the Scotch Commander, on the day of the final assault on Bazancourt, calmly eating his bully-beef under shell-fire, following up each advance, and finally finishing his meal among the ruins of Bazancourt itself. The writer goes on to tell how the pioneers at once set to work to repair the roads.

British troops were given a place of honour in the great French attack, and they lived up to their reputation; they earned

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Thirteenth Subscription List.

Already acknowledged \$5,248 66	
Japanese Community per Consul General for Japan	200
Mrs. Lung Chai Kwong	200
Messrs. Hogg, Karasjia & Co.	101
Miss Madge Orapnell	100
Messrs. Gilman & Co.	100
General Li Ka Pan	100
Mrs. B. Anonymous	50
Messrs. S. Montrie & Co.	50
Mr. A. D. Keigwin	25
Lieut. G. A. Burn R.N.R.	25
The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pearson	25
Mr. Oasum Ahmed	25 25
Mr. M. L. A. Mohideen	25 50
Mr. Noor Din	25 75
Mr. T. Motabbay	25
Mr. A. E. Wood	25
Mrs. and Mr. W. J. Tutoher	20
Mrs. G. M. Harston	20
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kew	15
N. O. O. and Men 40th Coy R.E.	10
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Carrum	10
Mrs. K. D. Alstry	5
Miss Kew	5
"Oushion"	5
Mr. Nur Khan	5
Mr. Abbas Khan	5
Mr. A. B. Fafid	5
Mr. Hasham Khan	5
Mr. Sirdar Khan	5
Mr. M. Mahomed	5
Mr. S. D. Mehal	2
Mr. S. A. Box	2
Mr. Nangit	1
Mr. Karamet	1
Total	\$6,477 18

BAD MILK.

Prosecutions at the Police Court.

A Chinese was summoned at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, by Sanitary Inspector Taylor, with a view to a license and with selling bad milk.

Inspector Taylor, in giving evidence, said that on the day in question he saw the defendant carrying two baskets. He asked if he were selling milk, and defendant replied in the affirmative.

Witness asked defendant to sell a bottle to him and defendant consented, for which witness paid ten cents. As he (witness) had not bottles in which to divide the sample, he told the defendant to go along with him to the Central Sanitary Board Office in Western Market. He shook the bottle many times and then put the contents into three sample bottles. On the same day he took a bottle to the Government Analyst to have it analysed and it was found not to contain the necessary fat, besides being mixed with water. His Worship fined the defendant \$4 for hawking without a license and \$30 for selling bad milk.

The master of a milk shop at 239 Hollywood Road was summoned by Sanitary Inspector Taylor for selling adulterated milk.

Inspector Taylor, in giving evidence, said that on September 9, he went to the defendant's shop and bought ten cents worth of milk. It was sent to the Government Analyst and found to contain 20 per cent. of water.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

Another Chinese was summoned by Inspector Taylor for selling bad milk.

The Inspector, in giving evidence, said that on the day in question he bought a bottle of milk from the defendant's shop and paid twelve cents for it. He sent a sample to the Government Analyst and it was found to contain over 13 per cent. of water. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

new fame, but, as the *Matin* of August 3rd said, "The proudest trophy of their victory will be General Mangin's appreciation."

When the guns and the prisoners they took are dust, the French General's praise will live on, will be for ever a part of their tradition.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

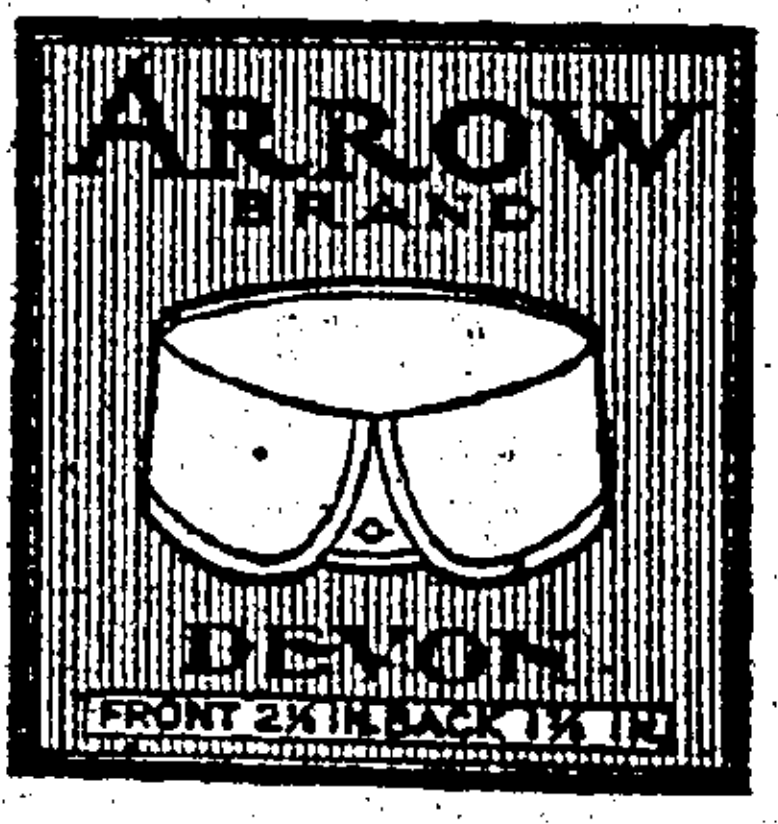
Is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

Is concentrated food.

10-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



ARROW BRAND COLLARS

A POPULAR SHAPE

A SIMPLE CURE FOR COLDS.

A hot bath at bed time followed by a laxative is the best treatment for a cold, and the best laxative is

PINKETTES

These dainty little sugar-coated pills dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, pimples and ill-smelling breath. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 60 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 24th instant at 12 o'clock NOON. "OUR DAY."

By Order of the Committee.

E. M. RAYMOND, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

YOYO KISEN KAISHA, S.S. "NIPPON MARU," From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 26th October, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 29th October, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th October, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 7th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise You do not wish behind the times to lag. What's the use of worrying Let no one yodles pine Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY, 23, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—170 H. P. High Grade 2 Cycle Heavy Duty Kerosene MOTOR, Make "Miamus." No reverse gear propeller or shaft. High Tension magneto ignition. Make and break spark. Suitable for motorboat, auxiliary yacht or stationary purposes. Enquire Box 999, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Stearship

"KWATSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th instant, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.



Summit

SHIRTS ARE SHIRTS OF DISTINCTION.

Correct in fit and individual in style. Generous in value and dependable in wearing quality. They satisfy the most discriminating.

— \$3.50 EACH 6 FOR \$19.50 —

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 10, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We have received a New Stock of HIGH-CLASS

AUTUMN WEAR

INCLUDING

UNDERWEAR. SHIRTS. PYJAMAS. SOCKS.

BOOTS & SHOES. TIES. SWEATERS. DRESS WEAR.

GLYN'S HATS

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS AND SMARTEST SHAPES.

AUTUMN SUITINGS.

STYLE & FIT EXCLUSIVE—CLOTHES GUARANTEED.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY!"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL 1322.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



ALE & STOUT.

THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

Tel No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.PACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

from	from	from
HONGKONG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
15th Dec.	31st Oct.	5th Nov.

Empress of Japan
Key West
Monteagle

(Not yet determined)

Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.

Freight Service Only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage rates, and for rates of freight, apply to the General Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 42, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

HASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE "SUNSHINE BELT."

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cabin, and the attention on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kobe-Kanbe and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—

Company's Office in

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300 *Yokohama Maru T. 12,340	{SATUR. 2nd Nov. at 11 a.m. {SATUR. 16th Nov. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SATUR. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Totomaru T. 7,000 *Yotorofu Maru T. 8,800 *Kosoku Maru T. 7,000	{WEDNESDAY, 23rd Oct. {SATURDAY, 26th Oct. {TUESDAY, 29th Oct.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fusimi Maru," "Sase Maru," "Kashima Maru," each of over 8,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.

For date of sailing apply to the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	2nd Nov.
SINERIA MARU	20,000	14th Nov.
TERVO MARU	22,000	15th Nov.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	16th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

NIPPON MARU	11,000	14th November
KIYO MARU	17,200	15th January

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailing from HONGKONG TO JAVA.

S.S. "TJISALAK" on the 10th Oct. at noon.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 24th. November 18th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

40, Raffles Place, Canton.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	24th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	26th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sigan	28th Oct. at noon.
TIENSIN	Huichow	30th Oct. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Oct. 23, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilatjap	Kobe & Moji	6th Nov.	9th Nov.	Macassar
Biliton	Java & Mear	9th Nov.	13th Nov.	Kobe
Tjilatjap	Tjilatjap	11th Nov.	16th Nov.	Saigon
Nias	Java	12th Nov.	—	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Mailan	A. E. Hodgkins	F.R.L.	25th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Mailhong	J. W. Evans	F.R.L.	1st Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Thurs. 24th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 25th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat. 26th Oct. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun. 27th Oct. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues. 29th Oct. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly

Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted

with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every

fortnight. This vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric

Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when

passenger offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having spe-

cial accommodation for passengers.

Canton via regular Bill of Lading for Kanton, Fuzhou, Lohmen, Tainan and Lohmen Dore.

TIENTSIN LINE.—Sailings per month from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipyard Extensions.

In view of the possibility of larger ships, Lord Pirrie has requested that the Murgrave Channel, Belfast Lough, be deepened to 37 feet. At a meeting of Belfast Harbour Commissioners yesterday it was reported that 125 acres of land for shipyard developments had been let to Harland and Wolff and 25 acres to Workman, Clark, and Co.

Making Good Lost Tonnage.

Three ships have been handed over in one month by Messrs. Wm. Hamilton and Co., Port Glasgow. Two of them were large freighters—a meat carrier of 10,000 tons gross and an ordinary cargo ship of 8,000 tons. Workmen in this shipyard have in three weeks riveted by hand the entire shell of an 8,000 ton steamer, building for the Clan Line. They drove 100,000 rivets entirely by hand in 18 working days, a fine record. Messrs. Wm. Gray and Co., of West Hartlepool, have just launched the eleventh ship built by them this year.

Electric Shipyards.

Lord Pirrie, Controller General of Merchant Shipbuilding, in his tour of inspection of the shipbuilding areas of the north-east coast has visited the yard where all the processes are conducted by electricity. This is the Eglis Yard, which is now nearly completed, although work on it was begun only so recently as last November. It covers a site of nearly 16 acres on the banks of a north east coast river, and has four berths, on each of which a ship 43 ft. in length by 56 ft. beam, and of about 10,000 tons deadweight can be built. There is a plating shed, 538 ft. long by 100 ft. in breadth, which contains all the most up to date electrically driven machinery for working the steel material. The yard includes general stores, joiners' shop, mould loft, mast shed, with machines for making all masts, while there is a quay, 466 ft. long, where vessels will be fitted out after launching. Along the quay is an electrically driven travelling crane capable of lifting 30 tons at a radius of 54 ft. and ten tons at a radius of 93 ft. Electric power, lighting, pneumatic piping, water pipes, are taken down between each berth, and every facility is provided for utilising pneumatic power to the greatest possible extent.

Unseaworthy Ships.

Complaints regarding the unseaworthiness of wooden ships built at many of those yards which have sprung up with the rapidity of mushrooms since the outbreak of the war, especially in the Kwansei district, have never been louder than they are to-day, says the "Japan Chronicle." Among other things it is pointed out that building is hastily done by inexperienced shipwrights, that the vessels are not fitted with adequate machinery, and that the timber used has not been seasoned for over a year, though this period is considered necessary for shipbuilding purposes. The result is the notorious unseaworthiness of these vessels, not a few of which have met with accidents on maiden voyages in fair weather from causes due to their unsatisfactory condition. Another complaint, raised in this connection is that inspectors attached to the Department of Communications do not carefully examine newly-built vessels, with the result that faulty ships are allowed to be put in service. Though a certain scandal has been reported involving shipbuilders and official inspectors in Hiroshima, it is said the principal reason for the inadequate inspection is the insufficient number of capable inspectors to cope with the greatly increased output of shipping. In some quarters the demand is made that the Government should give better pay in order to increase the number of competent men willing to do this work.

Malay States Appointment.

Among recent appointments to the Colonial Service made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are Miss S. E. Benson and Miss A. L. Wippler, to be nurses in the Malay States.

27,000 Canadians from U.S.A.

The Canadian recruiting mission in the United States has secured up to the present, nearly 27,000 recruits for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, of whom 25,000 are now in the United Kingdom.

RED CROSS OF JAPAN.

The Mission and Its Head.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The Japanese Red Cross Mission, which has come to us as the representative of the great Society in Japan for the purpose of studying the work of the Red Cross in the war and of assisting the kindred European Societies, arrived in London from the United States yesterday. The Mission consists of nine persons, three of whom are medical officers of distinction and one a well-known jurist. Its head is Prince Tokugawa Yoshihisa.

The Red Cross Society of Japan was, until the present war, the largest of any nationality in the world. It included, at the end of last year, 1,798,335 members. Its annual revenue and expenditure amounts to about £800,000, and it has accumulated funds and property of the value of nearly £3,700,000. Its staff includes 186 surgeons, 3,960 fully trained female and 1,001 male nurses. It maintains a great hospital in the capital and others in the provinces. It has rendered the highest services in all the modern wars of Japan—with China, in the Boxer outbreak, and with Russia—and its work of relief and charity in peace time has been commensurate with its war services. In this war it has for the first time extended its activities to Europe. It has already sent three nursing corps to the Allies (one to ourselves) and given substantial gifts of medical appliances.

Old and New Methods.

The progress of the Society from its foundation is symbolic of that of the Empire which, starting in 1871 in insignificance and impotency, is now one of the great military and commercial Powers of the world. In old days, in wars in Japan, the wounded were cared for on the field, and it was not the custom to show mercy to the wounded of the enemy, who were either killed or committed suicide. It was an Irish doctor who, in the final stages of the Revolution War, first taught the Japanese to spare fallen foes, and the fruit of his teaching was witnessed in the Satsuma rebellion in 1877, when the *Hakowishe*, or "Society of Universal Love," was instituted for the care of the wounded on both sides. This society, which numbered 38 persons, with funds of a few hundred pounds, sent a small medical corps to the front, by whom a temporary hospital on a very humble scale was organized. From this small beginning the great Red Cross Society gradually developed.

In 1880 Japan was admitted to the Geneva Convention, and it was then that the badge of the Red Cross was adopted. The cross, as the symbol of Christianity, was as such not acceptable in Japan, and the literal rendering of the title originally adopted and still retained by the Society is "The Red Letter-Ten Society," the ideograph for the word ten being in the form of the cross. But if the Japanese have not adopted the word "cross," they have absorbed in its most complete essence every principle of mercy, love, and humanity for which the cross stands in its highest idealism of all the Christian virtues. Never, in all history, was more tender and efficient care shown for the wounded, more pantheistic reverence for the dead, of friend and foe alike, than by the Japanese, headed by the Red Cross officials, in the Russian War.

The Society is under the direct patronage of the Emperor and Empress. An Imperial Prince is its honorary president. Its officials, councillors, and executive committee are all of high repute and many of high rank. Ladies of the highest rank, from Imperial Princesses downwards, undergo its training that they may be ready to serve in war, and the head of the Mission which is now visiting us is only one degree in rank below the Imperial Prince and is the representative of the most historic family in Japan.

The Tokugawa Family.

Every nation to Japan has seen. The Hille of the Sun's "The Hille of the Sun's" that unique spot.

lovely aspects and where also the skill and genius of man have combined to place some of the most striking artistic triumphs of the world. Amid dense groves of giant cryptomeria, approached by a superb avenue of firs, lie gorgeous temples, resplendent with a wealth of decorative and architectural art, in stone, bronze, wood, and gold, lavished upon them by the most skillful artists and artisans of Japan. These temples are the mausoleums of Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns, and of his grandson, who next to himself was the greatest of his line. The tombs, royal in their conception and in their magnificence, are not those of any Royal race, but of usurpers—of the most noble birth, it is true, who could, like their Sovereigns, boast of a lineage that extended to the gods of heaven, but still usurpers—who considered themselves the de facto Sovereigns of their country.

For 500 years before their time Japan had been almost continuously rent from end to end with internecine strife. Civil war had become endemic, when Iyeyasu, equally great as soldier and statesman, gave it peace and founded that peace on a basis so enduring that it lasted unbroken from the beginning of the 17th till the middle of the 19th century. During this period 11 members of his family successively held the high office which he grasped, ruling their country with all the prestige, authority, and unquestioned sway, with all the outward pomp and dignity, of true sovereigns. And when Europeans made their first advent, nearly 70 years ago, it was with the Tokugawa Shogun that they made their treaties in the names of their own ruler, and not, as they ought to have done, with the Emperor at Kyoto.

The Revolution.

The last of the line was Tokugawa Keiki, who ruled from 1868. Then came the revolution, the first of which had been smouldering from before the opening of the country to Europeans and had been stirred into violent flames by that event. It culminated in the overthrow of the dual form of Government and the restoration of the Emperor to his legitimate position as the active ruler of the land and people. Yielding to the irresistible force of circumstances and to his own strong sense of duty to his sovereign and his country, Keiki voluntarily resigned his great office. He withdrew to his country seat at Shidzuka, took no further share in the political administration of his country, and lived the simple life of a country gentleman. When the modern peerage of Japan was instituted in 1884, he declined the honour of a Princehood, offered by his Majesty, and it was then conferred on his adopted son, the present President of the House of Peers, Prince Tokugawa Iyessato. Subsequently, he was again offered the highest title that a subject can attain, and this time he was induced to accept it, and so became Prince Tokugawa Keiki. He died on November 22, 1913, and was succeeded by his own son, who is now Prince Tokugawa Yoshihisa. All accounts of the Prince show that he is a most worthy scion of an illustrious family—illustrious both by lineage and by deeds. He has had a distinguished reception in the United States, and it is to be hoped that he will receive from us also the welcome to which he is entitled by his mission, his merits, and his rank.

An "Our Day" Motto.

"Give till it hurts and the bank says 'Stop'—then change your banker."

Bishop Brent.

Bishop Charles Henry Brent, of the Philippines, has been made a major in the American Expeditionary Force in France, and is to have charge of the Protestant chaplains of the Army at the front. Bishop Brent went out to the Philippines in 1901, and at once became one of the leading figures of the islands. He has done much good work both in this country and in France.

WOMEN'S CORPS WITH THE ARMY.

Joy of Life in France.

Beyond doubt the "Waacs" are excellently justifying their existence, and they have become honourably incorporated in the Army, says the *Times* special correspondent in France. What ever quizzical hesitation there may have been at first on the part of the soldiers to accept the women frankly as comrades, it has disappeared. Has not a member of the Women's Corps within the last week received the Military Medal for most conspicuous gallantry? And is there not the memory of those who were killed by the German bomb which dropped directly into their shelter trench? Nor is it only by these outstanding incidents that the corps has earned its right to soldierly comradeship. It earns it daily by its earnest, unobtrusive work, smartly carried out under strict discipline in a great number of spheres in the "back areas" in France.

There is need of recruits—urgent need. Every one who comes releases a man for military service. Perhaps the particular man directly released may not be fit for work in the front line, but he can go to something else, and release another who is pushed up in front; so that every woman who joins the corps is so much contribution to the solution of our man-power problem.

And the life itself, with its discipline and healthy comradeship, is of inestimable advantage to the girls themselves. Let me take as sample the three members of the corps with whom I spoke recently. One was a forewoman, which corresponds to a sergeant, or in this case, perhaps, to a sergeant-major. The other two were workers. The first until joining up, had been in an insurance office in London. Of the other two, one was a domestic servant from a south-eastern suburb and the other a typist in a Glasgow office. It was a delight to see them now, with the colour in their cheeks, their clear eyes, the alertness of every movement, which spoke of abounding health and mental content. All alike laughed joyously, as at something preposterous, in answer to the question whether they regretted joining up or would like to be back at their old lives again.

Discipline and Comradeship.

For the first time thousands of girls are learning in the corps the delights of comradeship—the same comradeship which the luckier girl or by tastes on going to a large school or university, or which comes to a man later through a thousand channels. What chance has the girl in domestic service in England or working in an office, unless it be an exceptional office, of learning what it means? Already the organisation is inspired with an esprit de corps, a devotion such as a man feels for his regiment, his school, or his university—a sense of brotherliness, or sisterliness, based on common ways of life, common discipline, common aims, and community of service in a great cause. This alone is enough immensely to widen the sympathies and nature of every girl who joins, and to give her new joy in life. Add to this the drill and discipline, the healthy hours and food, and the fact of doing work that really counts for something more than the mere right to live from day to day, and the result is a beneficent rejuvenation of the moral and physical being.

The members, according to where their lines are cast, may live in billets, in houses, or in huts, or under canvas in tents, and all like tents the best, even in winter—and the canvas life appears to be the healthiest. But anywhere there is the same discipline and consciousness of doing honourable work, and the same sense of comradeship and comradeship. The profit is no less to the individual than it is to the Empire, and beyond the immediate benefit to the Empire of the help they are rendering in the war is another and perhaps greater benefit yet. A very

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Peace Question.

A telegram from Tong Chi-yao, Tschun of Yunnan, to the Military Government says that no peace should be made unless their original aims are realised.

Taxes on Ores.

Chan King-Ming, the Military Superintendent in the east, on hearing that he is allowed to continue levying extra taxes on the inhabitants for military expenses, has issued a notice that the tax on various kinds of ores must be resumed as before, and that the export licenses should only be issued on his authority.

Military Movements.

It is reported that the Government will withdraw Lum Fa's army from Ho Kow back to the north and Li Lu-hon's army from Ching Ki (a market town below the Shiu Hing Pass) back to Shiu Hing, on the ground that the pirates along the West River have fled, but in reality fighting between the armies has only been avoided by Li Lu-hon being willing to give up the Civil Governorship.

Japanese Premier Congratulated.

The Administrative Councilors of the Military Government Shum Chun Hsin and Wu Ting Fang have separately sent cordial telegrams to congratulate the Premier of the new cabinet in Japan. Shum said the Rising Sun will be brighter and benefit the Far East, while Wu said he was very glad to hear that an old friend is Premier. Each of them has received a friendly reply.

watched and spoke with members of the corps, said, "And consider what splendid mothers these girls are going to make for the next generation!" And it is true.

The discipline and restraint in such matters as curtailment of movement and hours of retiring at night are necessarily and wholesomely strict, as they are in the Army itself. The girls accept and welcome them because it is the discipline of the Army. A girl in domestic service at home would resent intensely such rules as are prescribed for her here, saying that she was being "put upon" because she was a girl and not a man. But here the rules apply to the men; and the girls are glad to submit for the very reason that they proclaim their oneness with the fighting forces; and a definite code has been developed of "things that a soldier can do" and things that a soldier must not do for his own self-respect and the honour of the corps.

Ladies in the Ranks.

In the corps itself there is no distinction of rank except of rank in the corps itself. There are plenty of "ladies" among the workers, as there are "gentlemen" now in the ranks of every battalion; and it is true that the "lady," especially if she has been to college, generally makes the best official and most capable administrator. But unless by her qualities she earns promotion, she has no sort of preference over her fellow-workers, and the leavening influence of these "ladies" in the ranks is of great value in fostering the right ideals and the spirit of the corps.

Probably the great need of the corps now is for workers who are clerks. There is an endless demand for them, and so short-handed is the corps that not seldom, when clerks fall ill, their places have to be temporarily filled by men. And there is need of cooks and bakers, and storewomen and, in fact, women of every kind who can work. Country girls who have had no training in anything before, they also do domestic servants. But the greatest need of all is for clerical and office work. Whatever the work done, is, however, it is, and it ranks as "active service," and that it is which inspires and vitalises the whole corps, and which makes the Army now except the "Tommy Waco" as a real combatant.

THE DOUGHBODY AT LORD'S.

A Line on the Cricket Game.

Say, old pal, I been getting a line on this cricket game of yours, and I'd like to spiel to you.

Well, well, well, well, well, Say, the evening service at our National Baptist chapel way back in Wallopville is surely one big riot to it. You Britishers have got mighty fresh about our ball game, but it is a game, now, ain't it? But your cricket. . . . Seems like the Chinese invented the game; 'cos I never see anything so solid-like, 'cept a Chink starchery on Pallstreet in full blast.

First the fielding team comes out. They walks to their places in the field like it was a court-martial, and then two Chinese idols in flannel pants marches out, carrying what looks like little oars. They goes through some slow ritual, and then the pitcher at one end trundles the ball to the bat at the other end. Maybe the bat hits it. Maybe he don't. If he do, one of the fielders takes a languid trot towards it, picks it up gently, and hands it to the pitcher. If he hits it very hard, and it don't happen to go anywhere near a fielder, he and the chap at the other end change places. A "run," they call it. Run! Ever see a religious procession round a cathedral? Then when he's put out. Does he trot back to the Chinese pavilion? No, sir. If he did, he'd get put off the field for being frivolous. He crawls back, and the next man crawls out, and the game's delayed a minute or so, and everybody has a much-needed rest.

And, oh, boy, the peacefulness of it all. Nobody lifts his voice. Nobody enjoys the game. You might think they was all prisoners of war, doing chores for Fritz. The crowd's just the same. No talk. No rooting. No noise. Once when a man hit a fly, and the chap at short stop muffed it, I jumps up and shouts: "Attaboy! Zsa. Zsa. Boom. Zsa." But the chap I was with pulls me down, and says "Sh." "What's biting you?" I says. "You can't do that here," he says; "it disturbs the players."

Disturbs the players, old pal! "Say," I says, "what do you folk come to a game for, anyways?" "We come to see serious cricket," he says. "My God," I says, "serious is the word. Where's the sermon?"

He nudged me again, like I was misbehaving myself, so I pipes down and watches their "fast" bowler. Oh, Lordy, Lordy. When I see him putting over his "fast" ones, and then thinks of Grover Alexander. . . . Oh, boy! Next I remember was my escort shaking me, and I hiked up and rubs my eyes. "What, is the service over?" I says. "Yes," he says, "and we won by 24." And he looked so solemn about it, I felt kinder sorry. "Never mind," I says, "perhaps next time you'll get licked, and then I'll help you kill the umpire." "Oh, we never have disgraceful scenes like that," he says. "Not in real cricket," he says. "Ain't there no other kind of cricket?" I says; "where a chap can enjoy himself and get worked up, and go Sas. Boom. Bah."

Well, he looks at me then so grievous and severe, like, that I turned and lined out. "Where you going?" he says.

I says: "By way of a change I'm going to the Eagle Hut to play a hair-tearing, hot-a-pot, half-fire game of Indo."—*Daily Chronicle*.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Frank, A.S.P. (R.), state:—

"Our Day."

There will be three details for duty on "Our Day" at 11.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 7 p.m.

Uniform for 11.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. details, helmets with spikes, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear swords and cross-belts. Uniform for 7 p.m. detail, caps with covers, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear patrol uniform (no belts or swords) with cap.

Saturday, 26th October.

There will be one detail for duty at Race Course at 1.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets with spikes, belts and truncheons. Inspectors will wear patrol uniform.

SAILOR'S SWIM TO SAFETY.

Escapes From Enemy Raider by Jumping Overboard.

How a strong swimmer; a young member of the crew of the *Esakimo*, escaped from his German captors, although they fired many shots at him, is told by the ship's chief cook, Mr. Daniel Pye, who has just been repatriated from Holland.

The *Esakimo*, an Ellerman-Wilson liner, was captured by an enemy raider as long ago as April 1916. The *Esakimo* was homeward bound from Christiansa and was taken off Helsingborg, a seaport of Sweden.

"The German marauder fired three shots at us," said Mr. Pye. "They all struck the starboard side of the ship. The third passed just under the boat deck and crashed through the smoke room. This shot out the communication between the engine room and the bridge and rang the engines to stop. Our passengers included three ladies, and it was a marvel no one was hurt. We were boarded and our commander, Captain Bean, was taken on the raider. The *Esakimo* course was set to follow the enemy ship. As we were going through The Sound one of our number, a young sailor named Stephenson, jumped overboard and swam away strongly. Shots were fired at him from the deck by the Germans, but he swam steadily on, stripping off his clothes as he went. He was picked up by a small Swedish yacht over a mile away."

There were 39 people on the *Esakimo* when she was captured. They were landed at Swinemunde, and after a few days in a camp for German convalescent soldiers, were sent to Altdam, and later some were taken to Mannheim.

FORGED LAND DEED.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with forging a land deed. Mr. E. W. Hamilton prosecuted.

The facts of the case were that during Mr. Hamilton's term of office in the Land Office two Chinese forged a land deed. One of them was arrested and was sentenced to three years' hard labour by the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court in May of this year. The defendant ran away from the Colony when the other man was arrested and convicted, and was arrested in Yau-mai on the 19th inst.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of arresting the defendant in Arthur Street on the day in question.

The Sergeant Interpreter deposed that after cautioning the defendant he took down his statement, in which he stated that he was asked to sign by another man.

The hearing was resumed this afternoon and is proceeding.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

Chak Wang, the appointee of the Military Government, formally took up his post as Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province on October 29. The ceremony of installation was held at the Civil Governor's Yamen and was attended by the officials of the Military Government and the Provincial officials. Civil Governor Chak Wang received the seals of office from ex-Governor Li Yau-hon who will continue to support the Constitutional Movement as Commander of the Shin Hing troops.

An important Conference of the military, naval and political leaders was held in the Council Chambers at the Military Government Headquarters, Saturday afternoon, October 19, when several important matters were considered and decided. Some

LONDON HOUSING SCHEME.

Suggested Expenditure of £3,500,000.

In a report submitted to the London County Council on July 23, the Housing of the Working Classes Committee suggest that the Council should lay down in broad preliminary outline the courses which they will follow in regard to housing during the seven years following the declaration of peace—the period during which the Local Government Board recognise that abnormal conditions are likely to prevail—and have announced that the Government will make a grant toward the deficiency to be expected upon schemes for the erection of new working-class dwellings. Subject to the removal of the condition, which the committee regard as unfair, that the Government grant would not be paid in respect of dwellings built in pursuance of a rehousing obligation, and to the passing of long-promised legislation which would reduce the cost of acquiring property in connection with the clearance of slums, the committee assess the cost of the work which they think the Council could reasonably hope to undertake at £3,500,000, to be spread over seven years, at the rate of £500,000 annually.

The policy recommended by the committee would be, first, to build new houses built on estates ripe for development, and on sites near insanitary or overcrowded areas. The estates already in the Council's possession and available for this purpose cover 168½ acres, and are capable of accommodating 17,600 persons on the basis of two per room. It is suggested that doubtless opportunities will occur for the acquisition of partially developed estates in suitable localities. Secondly, and as far as possible concurrently, the committee would proceed to deal with insanitary houses and areas; and they would propose the erection of new dwellings as land thus becomes available.

WILDE'S BOXING TRIUMPH.

Success in Twelfth Round Against J. Conn.

The limit of Jimmy Wilde's fist capabilities has not yet been reached. In his open-air match with J. Conn on the Chelsea football ground recently he conceded nearly two stones to an opponent at the top of his class and won in the twelfth round. At this point Conn was in such a helpless state that the referee very properly stopped the contest. Wilde is undoubtedly the most wonderful little boxer the ring has known. In appearance he is like an underdeveloped schoolboy of 18, a pale-faced youth with frail arms and legs. But he has great width of shoulder and a striking power that no one realises quite so well as an opponent. As he stood up to Conn, who weighed in at 8st. 13lb, his physical handicap seemed all too big to be overcome. From the first round, however, Wilde out-boxed Conn and but for the latter's magnificent defence would have outclassed him. His speed was amazing; he carried the fight so quickly to his opponent that his own defence was a secondary matter. It was probably Conn's plan to bring Wilde down to his own level of skill by exhaustion, but except for a period in the ninth round the little Welshman never staggered and he struck at the rate of six blows to one. In fact, Conn had not made an effort to win when he was beaten; Wilde made certain of winning with a right-handed blow to the jaw in the tenth round. Conn went down six times before the end of the round, being very severely punished, and only a man of splendid pluck would have carried on the next. But he was incapable of making any response to Wilde's attack, and the referee was kind to him in stopping the contest. Symmetrically the match was not the success expected. The spectators, numbering 5,000, were disappointed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Storage of Cotton in Georgia.

A bill is pending before the Georgia Legislature providing for State warehousing for cotton, and, incidentally, a clause requiring it to be insured by the commission to be appointed. It is predicted that if the bill passes it will bring about a condition similar to that which exists in South Carolina, and deprive licensed local agents of a large part of their revenue. It is believed also that it will result in causing the State, through this means, to go into the business of fire insurance.

Salt and Glass-Making.

The Asahi Glass Company, of Tokyo, has hitherto imported Shantung salt from China for the manufacture of soda ash as material for the manufacture of glass, and has now laid down plant for the manufacture of about 300,000 tons of salt a year in Korea. It is said the company has already obtained the necessary permission from the Government General. On the west coast of the peninsula at Chyungju, Pyungbukto, the company has secured an extensive tract of land as salt-fields, and in addition is now trying to buy land for the same purpose at two places elsewhere.

Japan's Gold Specie.

Official returns show that on September 14 the total of Japan's gold specie amounted to ¥ 1,321,000,000. This is the largest amount on record, showing an increase of ¥ 78,000,000 over the figures for August 30. The principal reason for this great increase, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is that the Government used the greater portion of the proceeds from the issue of Extraordinary Exchange Bonds for ¥1,000,000,000, in August to purchase specie held abroad by exchange banks in order to enable the latter to secure supplies of working funds. As might therefore be expected, the latest increase in the amount of specie in the possession of the Government and the Bank of Japan has occurred in the portion held abroad. Of the Yen 1,321,000,000, Yen 456,000,000 was held in Japan and Yen 865,000,000 abroad. The Government holdings were Yen 581,000,000, while the Bank of Japan held Yen 740,000,000.

Bank of Korea.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Bank of Korea (Bank of Chosen) was held at the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, recently and passed the following statement of accounts for the last term:—

Net profit ..	¥ 1,227,685
Brought forward ...	293,622
Total	1,521,307

To Reserve against loss ... ¥ 400,000
Reserve for liquidating dividends ... 30,000
Bonuses and special expenses ... 75,000
Dividend, 6 per cent. ... 519,041
Extra dividend, 2 per cent. ... 173,013
Carried forward ... 353,653

The rate of dividend is the same as for the preceding term. The meeting also passed a proposal to double the capital of the bank to ¥400,000,000. Of the 200,000 new shares 170,000 will be allotted to the shareholders registered on September 2, 1918, and the remaining 30,000 will be offered for public subscription at a premium. Last year the capital of the Bank of Korea was increased from ¥10,000,000 to ¥20,000,000, and it has now been decided again to double it to ¥40,000,000. The increase in capital is due to the extended operations of the bank. A director of this semi-official concern is quoted by the *Yokohama Specie Bank* as saying, according to the *Japan Chronicle's* translation:—“It has become necessary to extend the operations of the bank in Manchuria and Siberia, for company is expected to be completed before the end of this year.”

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Shanghai	3/5 3/4
Demand	3/3 15/16
30 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Singapore	Nom.
T/T Japan	144 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 3/4
co & New York	78 3/4
T/T Java	182
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	459
Demand, Paris	439 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	80 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	455 1/4
6 m/s. France	461 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	78 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158 1/4
Demand, Singapore	142 1/2
On Haiphong	1 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/2
Sovereign	5.95 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41.70
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100	
H'kong 50 cts. rub.	par.
" 10 "	32% prem.
Canton	34% dis.

ly necessary. It has already branches at Shanghai and Tientsin, and it is now proposed to establish more offices at Tientsin and Tientsin. Moreover, the bank has been endeavouring since the year before last—in accordance with the policy of the Government—to advance loans to China either in co-operation with other Syndicate Banks or independently, and now contemplates the continuance or extension of this operation. The field in Russia is also engaging the attention of the bank; it is thought that after the war it will become Russian and Japanese financiers to co-operate, and for this purpose the Bank of Korea will have to take the lead among Japanese banks in view of the geographical position of the peninsula. Another reason for the increase of capital is the contemplated extension of exchange business. It is thought that the bank will have to open branches in London, New York, and somewhere in India.

Japanese Woolen Industry in China.

The Japanese Government has been taking various steps with a view to making Japan self-sufficient in regard to supplies of wool, though the prospects for sheep raising in Japan are not very bright. Some time ago it was reported the Government had entrusted certain measures to the South Manchuria Railway Company for the improvement and increase of sheep-raising in Manchuria and Mongolia, and individual merchants have also been trying to undertake woolen enterprises in that part of China. It is now reported that a plan has matured for the establishment of a company to collect and weave wool. The proposed company will have a capital of ¥10,000,000, and its head office will be established at Mukden, with branches at Tientsin and other important places in China. It is said that the enterprise will be undertaken under joint Sino-Japanese management, the Japanese capitalists being represented by the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Oriental Colonisation Company. The operations of the bank in Manchuria and Siberia, for company is expected to be completed before the end of this year.

GERMANY DEPRESSED.

Result of Unfulfilled Promises.

The *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent writing from Amsterdam says:—“The complete failure of the German offensive, the obvious success of General Foch's counterstroke, and the anticipation that a retreat—which has now begun—would be necessary, have, as I learn from several most reliable quarters, had a most depressing effect on Germany.”

For this latest Hindenburg-Ludendorff offensive was to achieve great things. It was to be something quite special. Since the first days of the March offensive all the loudly-trumpeted triumphs have left the German people comparatively cold. They had a couple of days flag-waving and ball-playing at the end of March, but since then all the news has been received with that fatalism and lack of enthusiasm to which many German speakers have pointedly referred.

After it was seen that the first great Kaiser battle brought no decision, his Majesty's name ceased to be used to christen the struggle. The Royal and Imperial figure stepped into the background. But with the offensive which started on July 15 matters were different. The Kaiser again came into the limelight. So certain were Hindenburg and Ludendorff of success that little secret was made beforehand of the coming blow; people were encouraged to believe that this at last was going to be the final and mighty stroke. So people cheered up. The Kaiser was freely talked about in the highest circles and down-wards. Hope ran high. On the morning that the offensive began the Kaiser gave this order: “Let the troops know that in these serious hours I am near them and that my wishes are with them.”

Censor's Blunder.

The General Staff officer to whom the order was given drew up the following communication. “His Majesty informs the troops that his Majesty has arrived behind the front of attack and will watch the battle. All good wishes of his Majesty go with the troops. His Majesty calls to them, ‘With God, for Kaiser, and Empire.’”

The Kaiser signed this document “on a shaky table by the flickering light of a small pocket lantern,” at 3 o'clock in the morning. Thus Herr Karl Roemer, war correspondent of the *Berlin Lokale Anzeiger*. In an earlier message he speaks of Hindenburg's certainty of great decisions taken, of everything being ready, of the Kaiser's belief that “the war now strikes through its deciding period.” Clearly the greatest results were looked for by the German High Command.

The curious thing is that the two dispatches referred to, dated July 14 and 15, were held up for eleven days before being published. In the meantime, they were, as is obvious, edited at headquarters or in Berlin, and sent-ences put in referring to the “enormous difficulties” to be met with in the coming days, and to the readiness of the enemy to encounter attack. The Berlin censor evidently thought it safe to allow the articles to appear on Thursday night and Friday morning when the impression was generally held that Foch's offensive was coming to an end.

It is clear from them that great hopes were yet on the plans to be carried out on and after July 15, which were, as Herr Roemer says, to be days “of hard and hammering events to carry as far as the bloody way we have been forced to take towards peace.”

Kaiser in a Tower.

Herr Roemer describes how he goes with the Kaiser to watch the “Kaiser's battle.” The car set off without lights into the dark night. In one sits the Kaiser with two adjutants. He looks serious, and silently goes out into the night. His thoughts are of the battle which will break loose in all its frightfulness in two hours.

Columns of men, guns, ammunition wagons are passed—“nowhere is any light to be seen. Suddenly a little green light, a bright ball, springs out of the

THEATRE ROYAL

“OUR DAY”

PERFORMANCES

“THE BARTON MYSTERY”

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	\$10.00
Remaining	\$ 5.00
Stalls	\$ 5.00
Pit and Gallery	\$ 2.00

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle	\$ 5.00
Stalls	\$ 4.00
Pit and Gallery	\$ 2.00

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half prices on Second Night.

BOOKING OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S

on Tuesday, 22nd October at 9.00 a.m.

VISITING

THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

heavens and hovers on high. Then it falls like a shower of stars and dies. It is a light shell over the French trenches.”

The Kaiser reaches the appointed post of observation. It is a tower which rises above a wooded height in the Rheims region. On a shaky table a little pocket lantern sheds its light on a watch ticking away the seconds which separate the Imperial observer from the opening of the battle of his hopes.

Then, at 110 “suddenly, in the distance, rambler—again—again. A few seconds later a vast army of the heavens seems to move convulsively, as though struck by wrathful might, and a hidden light is shaken out of the veil of night clouds. The whole horizon is instantly awake. Thousands of cannon roar, and as far as the eye can see the torn night is hurled out of her sleep and over all a storm of smoke and rage is thrown. Gigantic-mouthed cannon pour forth sheaves of flame, and in the distance the iron need is down. The heavens shudder in wrath.”

Hindenburg Criticized. Such is the scene which, till 6 o'clock, lies before the Imperial warmaker's eye, and at 8 comes the first news from the front—taking of the first line. And with that the story ends.

The German newspapers towards the week-end continued

the work of preparing the people for the retreat which has now set in. There is a great deal of confusion in the comments. The writers' insistence on the difficulties of communication, the danger of the long “sack” running to the Marne, is really a severe criticism of the Hindenburg-Ludendorff plans.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* critic looks on the situation as “something absolutely new,” and admits that the Marne offensive shows that the Hindenburg-Ludendorff methods have not brought any solution of the problem with which they have been faced. A decision, he says, can only be achieved by keeping up a war of movement, and so exhausting the enemy's strength. A decision will then be forced by the side which has the strongest reserves—and the strongest reserves.

He frankly expresses his fear regarding the growing American strength, and he adds: “It cannot be in our interests to allow the war to continue into 1919 and 1920.” Hindenburg and Foch, he says, “now seek a decision. Two strong, hard, wills are placed against the other. This struggle is bringing about a waste of strength which however strange the opinion may sound, we can only desire.”

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 12,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, Le-Franc 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelet. General Manager: A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, RAIFONG, YUNNANFOU.

FRANCIS, General pour l'Avance et le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County Westminster & Parry Bank Ltd. London. Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd. NEW YORK: National City Bank. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 4, Queen's Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min.
5.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	10 min.
6.00	6.30	10 min.
6.30	7.00	10 min.
7.00	7.30	10 min.
7.30	8.00	10 min.
8.00	8.30	10 min.
8.30	9.00	10 min.
9.00	9.30	10 min.
9.30	10.00	10 min.
10.00	10.30	10 min.
10.30	11.00	10 min.
11.00	11.30	10 min.
11.30	12.00	10 min.
12.00	12.30	10 min.
12.30	1.00	10 min.
1.00	1.30	10 min.
1.30	2.00	10 min.
2.00	2.30	10 min.
2.30	3.00	10 min.
3.00	3.30	10 min.
3.30	4.00	10 min.
4.00	4.30	10 min.
4.30	5.00	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min.
5.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	10 min.
6.00	6.30	10 min.
6.30	7.00	10 min.
7.00	7.30	10 min.
7.30	8.00	10 min.
8.00	8.30	10 min.
8.30	9.00	10 min.
9.00	9.30	10 min.
9.30	10.00	10 min.
10.00	10.30	10 min.
10.30	11.00	10 min.
11.00	11.30	10 min.
11.30	12.00	10 min.
12.00	12.30	10 min.
12.30	1.00	10 min.
1.00	1.30	10 min.
1.30	2.00	10 min.
2.00	2.30	10 min.
2.30	3.00	10 min.
3.00	3.30	10 min.
3.30	4.00	10 min.
4.00	4.30	10 min.
4.30	5.00	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, The Queen's Road.

JOHN F. STUYFFEY & SON.

THE CHINA PROBENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,150,000.)

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

General Manager: SHERMAN TOMES & CO.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000. RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 21/— \$15,000,000. Silver \$19,500,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors—\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Mr. P. H. Ho, Chairman. Mr. T. H. Ho, Deputy Chairman. Mr. T. H. Ho, Secretary. Mr. T. H. Ho, Treasurer. Mr. T. H. Ho, General Manager. Mr. T. H. Ho, Chief Manager.

CHIEF MANAGERS: Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, etc.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON TIME DEPOSITS: For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 3/4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4/4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5/4 per cent. per annum.

For 2 months 3/4 per cent.

